### LEE, THE KNIGHTLY WARRIOR, TRUE FRIEND AND TENDER FATHER

Graphic Picture of the Great Chieftain in New Book by His Son.

LETTERS TO HIS FAMILY

Record Covers Entire Period of the General's Public Activities.

(Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The publication this week of the "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee" is an event of some historic importance and of particular interest to Southern readers. This book does not aim to establish new truths bearing upon the military history of the Confederacy, but it gives to the public for the first time the correspondence between the great General Lee as he really was—the knightlest of soldiers, the most courageous of patriots and the tender, affectionate husband and father.

In these letters General Lee's whole attitude as citizen of the republic is made plain as never before. They show that no less loyally than he had followed his patriotic convictions in what he believed was constitutional right and liberty, did he also take his place in the recenstruction of his distracted confirty. They reveal him in no sense as "the unreconstructed rebel." but as one who

tibn by his son, Captain Robert E. Lee, nself a gallant soldler of the Con-leracy. The book covers the entire tod of General Lee's public activities.

Boyhood Recollections.

up in his arms and kissed, not he but the little playmate who stoo

punctuality as a characteristic marked him all through his life about General Lee as comman

Re up my mind to raise my hand try relatives, my children, my I have, therefore, resigned my ission in the army, and save in defence of my mittee State, with the sin hope that, my foor services may be needed, I hope I may never led on to draw my sword. I know fill blame me; but you must think olly of me as you can, and believe

is shown by the following extract from a letter to his wife: "I do not know what my position will be. I should like to retire to private life if I could be with you and the children, but if I can be of any service to the State or here cause I must continue."

Virginia had joined the column of her Southern sisters, and Lee was placed in command of her State troops. Then came victory at the first battle of Bull Ilun. Of the great battle he writes to his wife:

"\*\* That inded was a glorious victory and has lightened the pressure upon our front amazingly. Do not grieve for the brave dead. Sorrow for those they left behind-friends, relatives and families and arms. I wished to partisk in the former struggle, and an mortified at my absence, but the President thought it could not have done as well as has been done but I could may helped for my home and helphorhood. So the work is done care not by whom it is done, I leave to-morrow for the Northwest Alony, and was all prepared, but the indications were ovicted in the struggle for my home and helphorhood. So the work is done care not by whom it is done, I leave to-morrow for the Northwest Alony, and was all prepared, but the indications were ovicted in the coloning battle, and in the uncertainty of the result, the President forchade my departure. Now it is necessary, and he consents, I caimed was all prepared, but the indications were ovicted of the coming battle, and in the uncertainty of the result, the President forchade my departure. Now it is necessary, and he consents, I caimed with the struggle for my home and eligible for two long, and the part of two grants with the writes of the did to the present of the coming battle, and in the uncertainty of the result, the President forchade my departure. The bestite of the did to the present of the coming battle, and in the uncertainty of the result, the President forchade my departure. Now it is necessary, and he consents, I caimed the present of the coming battle, and in the uncertainty of the result, the President forch



and His Home, Arlington, The Picture of General Lee is From a

thirst, heat, cold, and the dangers and sufferings through which he passed. He could dilate upon his sugacity and affec-tion, and his invariable response to every tion, and his invariable response to every wish of his rider. The might even industrie his thoughts, through the long hight marches and days of buttle through which he had passed. But I am no artist; I can only say he is a Confederate Gray."

Then came the bard winter of 1863. Captain Lee, who was now on his fatherically sayin.

humor, especially with the younger officers, as when he remarked to one of them, who complained of the tough biscuit at breakfast:
"You ought not to mind that; they will stick by you the longer!"
"General Lee was cheertal, even humorcus, in the midst of discomfort and cold. To his wife he wrote:
"The cars have arrived and brought me

"The cars have arrived and brought me a young French officer, full of vivacity, and ardent for service with me. I hink the appearance of things will cool aim. If they do not, the night will, for the brought no blankets."

Here is a description of Lee when his

formed General received to said:

"Then there is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant," When some one near him, hearing this, said:

"Oh, General, what will history say of the surrender of the army in the field?"

"As one of the Army of Northern Virginia, I occasionally saw the Commander-in-Chief, on the march, or passed the hendquarters close enough to recognize him and members of his staff, but a private soldier in Jackson's corps did not have much time, during that campaign, for visiting, and until the battle of Sharpshurg. I had no opportunity of speaking to him. On that occasion our buttery had been severely handled, lessing many meets everely handled, lessing many meets everely handled, lessing many meets everely handled, lessing many meets where of ordered to withdraw, and, while moving back, we passed (teneral Lee and several of his staff, grouped on a little knoll near the road Haying no definite orders where to go, our emptain, sceling the commanding General, halled us and rode over to get some instructions. Some others and myself went along to see and hear. General Lee was dismounted with some of his staff around him, a courier holding his horse. Captain Poague, commanding our battery, the Rockbridge Artilliery, saluted, reported our condition, and asked for instructions. The General, listening patiently, looked at us—his eyes passing over me without any sign of recognition—and then ordered Captain Poague to take the most serviceable horses and men, man the uninjured gun, send the disabled part of his command back to reflect and the serviceable horses and men from the part of his command back to reflect and the part of his command back to reflect and only the page turned to go, I went up to speak to my father. When he found out who I was, he congratulated me on being well and unhurt. I then said:

"General, are you going to send us in again?" when the former are at rest. The latter must surfer. The battle will be repeated then are the surfer of the surfer

though he looked older, grayer, more quiet and reserved. He seemed very tired and was always glad to talk of any other subject than that of the war or anything petral mig thereto. We all tried to cheer and help the And the people of Richmand and or he entire South wers as kind and considerate as it was possible to the war or anything petral mig thereto. We all tried to cheer and help the And the people of Richmand and or he entire South wers as kind and considerate as it was possible to the train to several form the product and help the strain for several that he head the time and quiet to get back his strength of heart and mind. All sorts and conditions of people came to see him-officers and solders from both armies, statesmen, political came to the google, mothers and wives, to ask about husbands and sons of whom they had heard nothing. To keep him from being overtaxed by this incessant stream of visitors, we formed a sort of guard of the young men in the house, some of whom took it by turns to keep the door, and, it possible, turn strainers away. My father was genie, kad, and polite to all, and never willingly, so far as I know, refused to see any one.

As College President.

General Lee returned simply and unfalteringly to the task of life again. In accepting the presidency of Washington College, General Lee felt that he was taking a constructive step towards the upbuilding of the land to which he had given his best services. It was at this time, when he was devoting himself unsparingly to the upbuilding of the College, that he wrote to Mrs. Jefferson Davis the following pregnant words, summing up, the whole duty of the Confecerate soldier:

"I have thought, from the time of the cossation of hostilities; that silence and patience on the part of the South was the true course; and I think so still. Controversy of all kinds will, in my opinion, only serve to continue excitence and patience of the truth. Those considerations have kept me from replying to accusations made against investif, and induced me to reco

"I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life."

Of the lumess or the closing years at Lexington it is not necessary to write here. You have but to read the letters written during those days to wife, sons, daughters, and friends to realize the beauty and nobility of his solicitude for his family and his students. How his great heart went out in affectionate sympathy with his battle tried contrades! How in the fruitful pursuit of peace he won distinction and admiration even as he had in war!

"Traveller" was with him in those last years. Almost to the end he continued his rides, his favorite one being to the Rockbridge buths. Always his thoughts wave for Myrghis. Once during his last.

General replied with an econest, soften

her up again, to make her great again You can teach your children to love and cherish her."

All Popes Alike to Her.

Manchester Guardian.

Hail to the King.

All summer games we bid farewell, Foot-ball is king once more; Fall doth sound their parting knell, All summer games we bid farewell.

And clubs or rackets either sell,
Or hang behind the door;
All summer games we bid farewell,
Foot-ball is king once more,
-W. S. Zemmerman, in Chicago RecordHerald.

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# MONUMENTS AT RALEIGH

Splendid Memorial to Soldiers Who Wore the

THE CANNON THAT FLANKS IT

Interesting History of Guns Used by the Confederacy-The Salute of Washington.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1.—When the city of Raleigh was laid off, in the year a, great good sense was shown by the missioners appointed by the State in widing for a system of public parks of for streets of equal width, all alight and with due regard for extense. The State Capitol stands in the ter of Union Square, really a natural k of nearly eight acres, in which are ny magnificent oaks, which are now, ever, beginning to decay, hese trees are from one hundred and

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT RALEIGH.

federate defences below Wilmington and were placed on the sea-face of Fort Fisher, which later came to be the most noted fortification either side and during the entire Civil War. There were really four of the guns so rifled and banded.

CANNON RECOVERED.

These camon were blown from the parapet into the moat, and when two years ago the United States War Department agreed to let the State have them it was found that they were covered by nearly twenty feet of sand. Their location had to be ascentained by the use of sounding-rods made of steel, and when found a pit had to be dug, with its sides braced with beams and planks to keep the sand from falling upon the soldiers who were getting out the old gun. The Confederate officer who bee up the fortwas delighted when he recently saw the old camon here.

Finnking the statue of Governor and United States Senator Zebulon mird Vance are two mortars, which are also of interest. When, in April, 1861, the North Carolina tropis took possession of Fort Macon, near Beaufort, and commanding the entrance to that harbor, they found these mortars within the "parade" of the fort. The fort was taken, or rather consider without resistance, being sim-

occupied, without resistance, being simply in charge of one soldier of the United States army. The Confederates garrisoned it heavily and the Federal forces

of the guns so riflet and nanced, two guns now here were removed Fort Fisher to Fort Caswell and mounted upon the sea-face of the work. When Fort Fisher was cap-by the Federal naval and land in the great joint attack, danuary rea in the great joint attack, January 1865, it was found that Fort Caslmust also be evacuated, and so the owing night that fort was blown upon of the managazines exploded, but falled to do so.

CANNON RECOVERED.

an odder Christmas gift, but Vance was just the man to appreciate it.
FIRINCHI CANNON.
Finning the statue of Washington are two cannon, which are most appropriously placed there. They are Frence guns, about twenty-four-pounders, and hear upon the breech the fleur de lis of France, in 1776 the chairman of what was known as the "Committee of Safety" of North Carolina was Bichord Caswell, who afterwards became the first Governor under the Federal Constitution. He ordered twenty-four of these cannon, which were bought by a friend in France and were sent to Edenton on the Spanish ship, "Heart of Jesus." They came in 177 and me of them were mounted in battery at Edenton, while others were placed upon the privateer "Richard Caswell," In some way, never explained, this privateer wis blown up one night in Edenton. Bay, Most of her gims were recovered.
The two guns now installed, here were some of those in battery at Edenton. In 1812 they were remounted thore, and this was again the case in 1801, when the Civil War broke out. In 1821 the Federal force, occupied that part of North Caro-

lina, and when General Wessels saw these old cannon and heard their listory he declared that they were more dangerous in the rear than in front, and that he would disable them for use, but would not destroy them, and so he had men with sladges break off a trumnion of each gun. They are set to-day in granite bases and bear inscriptions on bronze tablets fastened upon them.

The statue of, Washington, which faces to the southward, is a very fine one, and was one of the nine copies of the marble statue made by Houdon, the Frenchman, in 1787, after a visit to the immortal Washington.

The statue was ordered by the State in 1857. In 1821 the State possessed a wonderful statue of Washington in marble, by Canova, the great Hallan sculptor. This cost \$24,000, and was brought to this country in the United States frigate Macedonian. It was almost entirely destroyed by the fire which burned the old capitol in June, 1831. The bronze statue of Vance was presented to the State by the Vance Memorial Association, and is regarded as a striking presentment of the man who has aptly been termed "North Carolina's Great Commoner."

Carnegie's \$10,000,000 Institute.

"This is the day of organizations, doctor, when the big businesses are swallowing up the little ones. Will the time come when our large educational institutions will swallow up the colleges and contemporary."

association of the concess of a colorer ton, or a State, or a district, and a closer relationship between such a group and the university or universities of that section of the country."

The Coeducation of the Sexes.



the every dreamed of at that time,
SBIZED THE ARSENAL.

In April, 1861, the State of North Carolina setzeq the United States arsenal at Payetieville, which really was not an arsenal at all, but morely a storehouse for rifles. In it were some 20,000 or more of these, all new, thousands arranged upon the walls and other thousands in boxes, it was charged by the Pederal authorities that John B. Floyd, who was Secretary of War under President Buchanan, had filled every Southern arsenal with a rms in the helfer that war was inevitable, and with the desire to see that his Southern compatriots were well armed. The State of North Carolina wanted rifles, And so an exchange twas made, by which North Carolina let Governor Vance. The flowermor Letcher of Virginia have about 1,000 of the rifles captured by North Carolina let Ryptieville, in exchange for several score of cannon which Virginia had taken at Norfolk.

The cannon were brought to this State and mounted all along the coast. The new more of the rifles were thought now flank the monument were two wholens on the proposition of the rifles of the ri